Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856. No. 61.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and No ary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K. N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
8. J. Glancy Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood, 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.

Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up*. Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.

I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment south of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
00 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.

Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.

To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?

Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 9, 1856. 49—

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent.

The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. LEWIS, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.

W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.

Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.

This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—swtm.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President,
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney,
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland*. There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.

I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st June, 1856:

Allen, Ethan A		Jones, Arpy H	
Allen, George B		Johnson, Alford	
Allen, Mrs Sallie		Jackson, Daniel	
Allen, Jeremiah N		Jammison, J	
Allen, Jeter		Jordan, William	
Adams, Mrs Martha			
Archer, P H		King, Jno H	
		King, John	
Brister, Patrick	2	Kelly, Caswell	
Baxter, R P	2		
Booth, David F		Lewis, Miss E	
Boon, W H D		Lewis, Miss Pattie A	
Boone, Wesley T		Lea, Mrs Lydia	
Boddie, Miss E C		Lea, William	
Bradly, J C		Lynn, Mrs Margaret	
Barnes, John H		Lynn, Jno M	
Ballard, James S		Leslie, Joseph	
Boyd, T S		Lawrence, Anne	
Baily, W		Lionberger, Anthony	
Bein, Neal		"L B,"	
Bracket, Ed F			
Booth, Mary		Medlin, Wiley	2
Burt, Mary		Miller, William	
Baugh, Elizabeth		Mills, Miss Hannah E	
Broadstreet, Martha		Murrell, Jane C	
		Maintune, Robert B	
Cooke, Jno D		Massinggill, Starling	
Cooke, H L		Morton, Eli L	
Crowder, W D		Morgan, Delia	
Crenshaw, D S		Massy, M M	
Chavers, William			
Cannon, Howell		Norton, Mrs L M	
Chase, C Thurston		Nichols, S D	
Chadwick, S W			
Carraway, W W		Prescott, Lewis F	
Crow, Lazarus S.		Prescott, N B	
		Passmore, Bennet	
Davis, James H	3	Pollard, Cas	
Duke, H T		Powell, W	
		Pace, James	
Evans, O S		Potter, Zachariah	
Evans, Noah		Parish, Willie R	
Ellen, Rigdon			
Exum, Rebecca		Riley, Wm	
		Rosenbaum, Simon	
Ferrell, Miss Jane		Rodgers, James	
Ferrell & Hood,			
Ferrell & Johnson,		Smith, Edward	
Franklin, James B		Smith, Jemima	
Franklin, S D		Smith, Joseph	
Fowler, Miss Mary J		Smith, Rufus A	
Fitts, James		Smith, Jno A	
Franks, Anthony		Sargent, R	
Farmington, J H		Seawell, James H	
Frazier, Solomon		Stone, David	
Falmell, P		Stewart, Mariah	
Forte, W F		Stude, Jacob	
		Sorrell, Elizabeth	
Gorman, Sparks & Co,	3	Snelling, Edmond	
		Stone, Bro & Womble	
Horton, Daniel B			
Hutcherson, W T	2	Turner, S	
Hutckon, William			
Hinton, Wm		Utley, Miss Mary J	
Howell, Lucinda E		Utley, Elder S J	
Hungerford, James		Underwood, Bartlett	
Hunter, Jno R			
Hobby, W S		Woodard, William A	2
Howard, J W		Woodrow, Joseph T	
Harpe, John		Woodrow, James	
Hart, J W		Wilson, James	2
Hester, Miss Anne E		Winthropp, Ch	
Hussep, Betsy		Walsh, James	
Holloway, William		Wicks, [illegible] Agnes	
Hackney, W D		Woodall, Marion J	
Harpe & Murrell,		Warren, Elizabeth	
Haywood & Schell,		Wesson, W H	
		Wright, Sallie L	
Jenks & Son,		Williams, Simon or Oren	
Jones, Mrs			

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please call for advertised letters.
WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, June 9, 1856. 59—4w.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 22—

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.

The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.

Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave	Wilmington, N. C., at	6 A. M.
"	Weldon, (160 miles,)	2 P. M.
"	Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,)	8 P. M.
"	Baltimore, (180 miles,)	9 A. M.
"	Philadelphia, (100 miles,)	2 P. M.
Arrive in	New York, (100 miles,)	6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.

Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.

For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route.
A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*
May 24, 1856. 54—sw1m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.
H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.
May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—MARTIN COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1856.—William Adkinson against N. P. Curtis.—Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, N. P. Curtis, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said N. P. Curtis to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Courthouse in Williamston, on the 2d Monday in July next, and replevy or judgment final will be entered, and the property levied on and applied to the payment of the debt.

Witness, L. Johnson, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Williamston, the 2d Monday in April, 1856.
L. JOHNSON, Clerk.
May 24th, 1856. 1127—w6w.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISSLIN, J. W. MARTIN

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,
Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,
WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.
Office 146 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.
CERTIFICATES FROM

Ex-Gov. T. M. TUCKER,	Hon. T. BUTLER KING,
Judge F. W. HULING,	Gen. NARCISSO LOPEZ,
Capt. ISAIAH SELLERS,	Capt. WM. LEATHERS,
A. L. BALDWIN, M. D.,	W. P. ALLISON, M. D.,
of Winchester, Va.	of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge ALEX. WALKER,	Col. MAUREL WHITE,
THOS. E. BOND, M. D.,	J. L. PEACOCKE, M. D.

PERMISSION TO REFER TO
Ex-Gov. JAS. C. JONES, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON,
B. F. PALMER, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
FRANCIS GRICE, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.
☞ Send for a pamphlet.
May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE

WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 39—tf.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

LETTER OF HON. EDWIN G. READE.

Before proceeding to comment as I intend to do on the contents of this production, I will premise that in what I shall say of it I intend no personal disrespect to the author, who is for aught I know or believe to the contrary, a gentleman of fair character and standing. But the letter is given to the public, and, as public property, is a legitimate subject for criticism. In the first place, it smells of the lawyer; it smacks of the profession whose business it often is "to make the worse appear the better cause." It is such a garbling of testimony as is calculated to exhibit in bold relief those portions which favor the client, and to withdraw attention from such as make in favor of the adversary. Custom has legalized this practice at the bar and on the hustings, but it seems to me that the "constituents" of a representative have a right to expect a fair statement when he addresses them. Mr. Reade was sent to Congress, not to represent the Know Nothings alone, but all the people of his District. Mr. Reade in the outset says that "the North is opposed to slavery almost to a man." This I deny in toto; and from hundreds of facts which go to disprove it I will only select one, which is, the existence of the New York Day Book, with its thousands of subscribers at the North—which goes as far, not merely in *defence* but bold outright *advocacy* of African slavery as the most ultra pro-slavery newspaper, magazine, book, pamplet or speech which circulates or has circulated at the South.—No man who does read the Day Book will deny this; and to those who do not, I say send on a dollar to the Editor for it, and he will send you a paper which will satisfy you of the truth of what I assert. He then says that after the Missouri Compromise was made "the country was quiet." This, too, I deny, and appeal to every man acquainted with public events in this country from 1820 to this time, to sustain the denial. From the first commencement of the anti-slavery agitation the country has been like a patient suffering remittent fever. There have been paroxisms and remissions; the patient has been sometimes better and sometimes worse; but the fever has never left him: nor will this agitation ever cease until the South unites to choke the agitators down. Mr. Reade says that Mr. Clingman has united "with those who maintain that there shall be no difference even in bestowing the offices which govern the country between a native-born and foreign-born." If he means that the Democratic party maintains this doctrine I deny it, and call for his proof. It is true that the Democratic party is opposed to holding a man disqualified for office on account of foreign birth; but their creed and practice have been, *caeteris parabus*, to give the native-born American the preference. I suspect that Mr. Reade knows very well that there is a wide difference between *foreign influence* and the influence of *foreigners naturalized in this country*, but thinks there are many of his constituents who do not. I suspect, too, that Mr. Reade's detestation of foreigners grows mainly out of the fact of their generally voting Democratic tickets. Will he have the hardihood to say to his constituents that the Democrats, as a party, are more tainted with abolitionism than their opponents—Whigs or Know Nothings? He says in his letter expressly: "I do not charge the Democrats as such with abolitionism." How, then, can he have the face to charge our foreign born citizens who vote the Democratic ticket with this sin? I beg the honest Know Nothings (and I would fain hope and believe there are many such) to keep in view the distinction intimated above between foreign influence—that is, the influence of foreign governments and peoples, and the influence of men who, although born in a foreign land, have preferred ours to their native land, and have become through choice and preference American citizens. According to numbers they form in the free States the soundest portion of their population, so far as opposition to abolitionism and love of the Union go.—It has not been very long since the Irish patriot, John Mitchell, pledged himself to furnish naturalized foreigners enough to drub the abolitionists into quiet in the event of their attempting war on the South on account of slavery. Mr. Reade then says, "the administration (Gen. Pierce's) has pandered to the abolition influence," and quotes the following passage from a speech of Mr. Douglas to prove it: "Why do they not state the matter truly, and state that it opens the country to freedom by leaving the people to do as they please." Here Mr. Reade must have fancied himself playing the advocate before an ignorant jury, and have forgotten that his letter was to be read by intelligent citizens—"his constituents." Does not Mr. Reade know that Mr. Douglas meant by this, and was understood by every intelligent man, who heard him or read the speech, to mean that the people of Kansas should be free in forming their State Constitution to decide whether it should be a free or a slave State? Does Mr. Reade deny them this right? He next arraigns Gen. Pierce for bestowing office on men in New York belonging to the party called Soft Shells. In this I this I think the President erred; but I think the error was a venial one, and will be so considered by every impartial man who will make himself acquainted with the facts of the case. The Hards and Softs both professed to adhere to the Baltimore platform of principles on which Pierce was elected.—So long as they stood up to that the President did not consider himself at liberty to go behind this platform to search for their antecedents or proclivities. They had given their adhesion to a platform of principles satisfactory to the South as well on the slavery question as others, and were, therefore, considered to be entitled to full communion. The President's relations to the two wings of the Democratic party in New York were about the same as those of a Baptist minister to his flock, some of whom are Calvanistic and some believe in free will. Although he may believe in free will, and a brother in Calvinism, yet he dares not refuse the sacrament an this account alone. Mr. Reade charges as a grievous sin Gen. Pierce's appointment as Governor of Kansas of Reeder, who has turned out bad enough, I admit. But is a President to be held responsible for the conduct of every man of the many thousands he has to select? Did he not dismiss Reeder when he had proof of his misconduct? And did not Washington, the great and good, appoint Arnold to command the most important military post in the United States? And that, too, after being cautioned that he was a dangerous and unprincipled man? Did not Madison give to Hull the chief command of our Northern army in our last war with Britain? There never was and in all probability never will be a President of whom it can be said he never made a bad appointment to office. But Mr. Reade endeavors to make the impression most unfairly that the President knew him to be at the time of his appointment a man "of no weight of character and of dishonest purposes." And in order to do this he quotes the language of the President *after* he had dismissed Reeder from office.—If Reeder was at the time of his appointment this bad man, how did the Senate come to confirm his nomination? Mr. Reade says that "it is a great mistake to suppose that the present administration is anti-abolition." This may be true, as men's hearts are unsearchable; but whether true or false Mr. Reade will not deny that the greater number by far of the abolitionists are anti-the-present administration. He says "the administration party cannot cure the evil if it would. It has no strength."—What the evil is that it cannot cure Mr. Reade does not condescend to explain. As to its strength, it will have been seen by the doings of the Cincinnati Convention by the time this reaches the public eye, whether the administration party has any strength or not. We now come to Mr. Reade's apology for the oaths and secresy of the Know Nothings, in abandoning which he says they did "just as Gen. Washington, who was a member of the Cincinnati society, recommended the abandonment of some of its features, which he himself originated; not because he thought them wrong, but because he was willing to yield something to the prejudices of those who did." Men of North Carolina! is not this downright sacrilege? *Gen. Washington compared to a Council of Know Nothings meeting in secret at midnight in some old barn or deserted dwelling (as they often did) and administering their shocking oaths!!* Now, I cannot believe that Mr. Reade wished to tarnish our Washington's spotless fame by this comparison; but as his profession necessarily leads him to take one-sided views of things, he overlooked the obvious fact, in his anxiety to elevate the Know Nothings, that they and Gen. Washington could not be put on the same level without bringing down Washington *immeasurably*. Now, at the risk of committing a similar offence by pretending to set my judgment even with Mr. Reade's, I will wager with Mr. Reade (Judge Butler being umpire) a copy of Irving's Life of Washington, that the comparison I am about to suggest to him is a more suitable one than the one made by himself. He should have said the Know Nothings were like a boy who in his overhaste to get the sop out of the pot had bedaubed his face all over with soot. Says his mother, "what in the world have you been doing, my son, that you have got such a shocking face?" "'Tis nothing but a little potblack, mammy, which is perfectly innocent, and can neither do the smallest harm to me nor to any one else." "But oh," says his mother, "*it looks so bad.*" Now, the Know Nothings are entitled to just as much and no more credit than the son deserved for going like a dutiful boy to the pump and washing his face. Mr. Reade attempts to excuse the secret doings of the K. N's by saying "the earliest organized resistance to England was a secret one." In this he errs; for North Carolinians preceded the Yankees in "organized resistance,"—North Carolinians openly, in the day-time, without staining their faces, in the face of the Royal Governor compelled the stamp-master to swear he would sell no more stamps. The people of Massachusetts, the State where Know Nothingism thrives so luxuriantly, it is true stained their faces and otherwise disguised themselves when engaged in throwing British tea into Boston Harbor; but it was after North Carolinians had done a more daring deed, in the day time, and undisguised. But the two cases can in no way be made to correspond or to bear even a remote resemblance to each other. Our revolutionary ancestors knew when they undertook to oppose British tyranny, that the jail-door gaped for them and the halter dangled from the gallows expecting their devoted necks. There were swords and bayonets in the hands of a hireling soldiery ready to drink their blood. But the Know Nothings knew, as well formerly as now, that they had a perfect right to entertain and to avow publicly any political opinions whatever, though ever so variant from those of a majority, and that none had authority to molest them therefor.

As my paper is filled, I must, Messrs. Editors, lay aside this dainty epistle for another meal.

A NORTH-CAROLINA VOTER.

For the Standard.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, VA.

Messrs. Editors: We thought it would not be altogether uninteresting to your readers to see a brief notice of the proceedings of the Commencement of the above institution, as it is located on the borders of our State and has graduates and patrons in all sections; consequently we took a few notes which we will give you as we took them without comment.

Wednesday morning, 11th June, 10½ o'clock—audience small, owing to the threatening weather. The music of the Richmond Armory Band, with their huge horns, fell upon our ears with animating influence long before reaching the Campus. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. N. F. Reid of the N. C. Conference.

The two Literary Societies were then addressed by Rev. Leo. Rosser of the Va. Conference. Subject—"*The importance of a pure and noble character.*" We have never heard a speech which excelled this in beauty of language and elegance of expression. His many classical and scientific allusions, the clearness and force with which he discussed his positions and his impressive gesticulation unquestionably marked him out as an accomplished scholar, a ready debater and first class orator.

Evening, 3½ o'clock. The Society of Alumni was addressed by T. C. Elder, Esq., of Lunenburg Co., Va. Subject—"*The durability of our government.*" This was a vigorously written and well delivered speech. Mr. E. is a young man of much promise—a lawyer by profession. At night we attended a meeting of the Franklin Literary Society. The question for discussion was "Free Suffrage." Here the richest scene that we ever saw occurred. The Revs. Messrs. Rosser, of Va., and Archer, of N. C., locked horns. It was emphatically a war of giants. At one time Va. would be on N. C., and then N. C. would be on Va. We will not say who took the palm, but we *will* say that P. W. Archer has as much, if not more, genius as any member of the N. C. Conference. We had the pleasure of meeting with your cotemporary of the press, T. C. Thackston of the South-Side Democrat, and found that he was a fine speaker as well as a writer.

Thursday, 10½ o'clock.—An immense audience present. The proceedings were opened by singing "Old Hundred" accompanied with the band, and prayer by Rev. G. W. Nolly, of Va. Members of the Graduating Class spoke this morning. We have neither time nor space to notice each separately.—They all evinced well trained and cultivated minds.

Evening, 3½ o'clock.—Speeches again this evening from the Graduating Class. Messrs. E. G. Moore and J. P. Fuller of our State made capital efforts.—If you could have heard these young men you would have been convinced beyond doubt that "Old Rip" is aroused from her slumbers and her sons wherever they go and in whatever they engage, take their stand in the front ranks. The Valedictory Address was delivered by T. L. Jackson, of Nottoway Co., Va. He is nothing but a youth in age, but a *man* in acquirements. Rev. L. M. Lee, D. D., addressed the graduating class in a pointed and appropriate speech, coming fully up to the widely extended reputation of that profound divine. There is to be a grand party to-night at the College Hotel, but as we have long since taken unto ourselves a wife, and been absent a day or two from our little ones, we now start homewards.

S.

For the Standard.

To the Editors of the Standard:

I learn from a correspondent in South America, that our former fellow-citizen, Mr. Philo White, now Minister Resident at Quito, and who was specially commissioned as plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty with the government of Ecuador, in relation to *neutral rights*, &c., has finally succeeded, after a somewhat protracted negotiation, in concluding a Convention with the Executive Authorities of that Republic, whose stipulations are understood to be similar to those contained in the treaty between the United States and Russia, not long since ratified at Washington,—in which latter instrument it is known, the broad and beneficent maxim, that "free ships make free goods," was laid down and established as a settled principle of international law.

It appears, by reference to the records of our foreign intercourse, that the early statesmen of our Republic were not only among the foremost of diplomatists in proclaiming this ennobling sentiment to the world, but were the very first to give it the permanence of a *principle* of national law. So early as 1785, just after our country had emerged from Colonial dependence upon Great Britain, three among the most illustrious of our revolutionary fathers—John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson—who were commissioned by the "Continental Congress" for the purpose, concluded a treaty of friendship, amity and commerce, between the United States of America and the King of Prussia, ("Frederick the Great,") one of the most powerful potentates of his day—in which, for the first time, it is believed, in the diplomatic history of the world, the liberal and enlightened principle, that "free ships make free goods," was incorporated into a solemn compact between two nations.

That important act of those great men and revered patriots, served as the nucleus of a philanthropic and progressive system of measures, as marking the policy of our international relations, which is now coming to be acknowledged by the principal maritime countries of the world, as the simplest, the safest, and the wisest which any people ever adopted. "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," is the axiom which those earliest and most profound of our diplomatists established, and which still serves as the broad basis upon which the international code of our country rests.

Cherishing an undying gratitude to the illustrious fathers of our national existence, from whom we have inherited the priceless boon of free and liberal institutions, and who inaugurated for our guidance a foreign policy that challenges the admiration of an enlightened world, it is peculiarly fitting that we, their political progeny, who are the immediate beneficiaries of all those blessings, should be zealous and ceaseless in our labors to extend and perpetuate them for the benefit of succeeding generations of freemen. And it must be gratifying to every patriot and philanthropist to learn, that the efforts of our national government to induce all nations to acquiesce in a course of policy alike beneficent and magnanimous with regard to neutral commerce, have recently been crowned with a degree of success more encouraging than during any previous period,—treaties and conventions having already been concluded, during three years past, with some half dozen powers, while active negotiations are pending with most of the other governments where we maintain diplomatic relations, for securing a general recognition of those wise maxims of international economy and universal law, and for fixing their observance upon a permanent and immutable basis.

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Raleigh, June, 1856.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors: The federal, national republican, Whig, Know Nothing party have an advantage of us unsophisticated Democrats which I think you ought to tax your ingenuity to countervail. You set yourselves up as watchmen and guides for us, and we have a right to expect this service, or at least an attempt to perform it from you. I allude to their superior skill and dexterity in taking in and packing voters. They seem to have caught a most valuable and convenient idea from that remarkably ingenious people, the Chinese. These, it is known, have the most dense population of any on the earth; and with a view a economise space are said, when they go to bed, to lie *heads* and *tails*, just as we see our pigs do. And, by way of parenthesis, may not this similitude have suggested the fashion to the Chinese, and produced their fondness for wearing pigtails? Now, in the bed, which the aforenamed party with the long name have constructed for American voters to lie in, they have put Know Nothing Whig Fillmore at the head and Democratic Donelson at the foot—that is heads and tails. Now, if a Democrat approaches at the Whig end of the bed and objects to getting in on account of its not being the platform to suit him, the keepers say to him, "walk around, dear sir, and you will find a place to suit you exactly." A short circuit takes him to the other end of the bed, where, finding brother Donelson, in he slips as cosy as a bridegrom; and *vice versa* with a Whig. It is true that some difficulty occasionally arises in relation to the *cover* (as happened in the time of Tip and Ty, and at the late K. N. Convention at Philadelphia, not to mention other occasions,) for when the heads and the tails both want the cover (office and spoils) at the same time, and the two ends are pretty equally matched in strength, the sheets are apt to suffer; or if one, being stronger than the other, takes all the cover, some things are apt to come in view that ought to be kept hid. *Vide* proceedings of our present Congress, &c., &c. Mr. Reade in his recent address to the people of his district intimates a willingness to occupy the same platform with the Democrats—provided they will give him and his friends one half of it. How modest in him not to claim more. And as those who made the Democratic platform fashioned it so that all who occupy it are obliged to lie the same way, I do hope you will try to do something for their accommodation. Mr. Pleasants, former Editor of the Richmond Whig, once said that the Whigs could not abide the scent of "odoriferous Democrats" in the Richmond Capitol after warm weather set in; and as Mr. Reade and friends may be deterred from joining us for some such reason, you are authorized to promise for me and a thousand others, that if Mr. Reade and friends will give us their aid in the coming Presidential election, we will eat no more garlic, drink no whiskey, and put on a clean shirt every day until after the election is over.

SUT LOVEGOOD.

For the Standard.

Pittsboro', June 16th, 1856.

Gentlemen: Permit me to state, for the information of your readers in this county, that in a conversation with Turner Bynum, Esq., who is a candidate to represent us in the next Legislature, he declared that he heartily approved of the Democratic platform adopted at the Cincinnati Convention—that he looked upon the Democratic party as the only national party now in existence—that their opponents were split up into northern and southern fragments of a party—that he admired Mr. Fillmore—believed he made a good President, and would vote for him again, if he thought it was possible to elect him. But being perfectly satisfied that it was impossible to elect Mr. Fillmore, and believing also that Mr. Buchanan was perfectly safe and reliable on the great southern question, which to his mind is of more importance than all others, he would give him a firm and decided support in November next.

CHATHAM.

Democratic Meeting in Hertford.

According to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Hertford county was held in the town of Murfreesboro', on Tuesday the 10th day of June, 1856, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent the county in the next Legislature; and organized by appointing A. J. Perry chairman, and J. R. Darden, secretary.

Upon motion of Dr. T. N. Myrick, the chairman appointed a committee of ten, viz: T. N. Myrick, R. H. Worthington, G. A. Brett, T. G. Neal, W. S. Taylor, E. Carter, H. G. Trader, W. T. Bynum, P. Jordon, and J. T. Lewter, to present to the meeting the names of suitable candidates.

The committee retired, and, after consultation, returned, and through their chairman, Dr. Myrick, presented the following ticket: For the Senate, John W. Moore, Esq.; for the Commons, Dr. R. H. Worthington, which was unanimously confirmed, and each member present pledged himself to use all honorable means to promote their election.

Dr. Worthington being present, was requested to respond to the nomination; upon which he arose, and in a few appropriate remarks, accepted the position assigned him on the ticket.

On motion, the chairman, W. S. Taylor, and S. Maget, were appointed a committee to inform Mr. Moore of his nomination, and urge his acceptance.

The following resolutions, reported by the committee of ten, were also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the administration of Thomas Bragg, as Governor of the State of North-Carolina, and hereby pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to promote his re-election.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of, and endorse the nominations of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for Vice President of the United States, made by the Democratic Convention recently assembled at Cincinnati.

On motion, the secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Editors of the Democratic Pioneer and N. C. Standard for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Moore has accepted the nomination for the Senate.

A. J. PERRY, Ch'n.

J. R. Darden, Sec'y.

"Wear and Tear" of Bank Notes.—The State Bank of Indiana recently addressed circulars to the various banks of the country to ascertain the gain to banks of issue by loss of circulating notes, through a series of years. No very satisfactory returns were made, but in two instances they elicited the following facts: The Catskill Bank, in thirty years, with an average circulation of $200,000, gained $15,000, as this amount has not been returned in ten years. The Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, in forty-seven years, with a circulation ranging from $300,000 to $600,000, averages about $428,000.—Of bills issued between the years 1806, and 1839, they have now notwithstanding, after a lapse of at least ten years, $27,190, being an annual average of $800. The large average, however, was caused by the loss, at one time, of $15,000 in notes. We presume the losses to the public by the mismangement and oftentimes positive dishonesty of banks or bankowners, in some sections of the country, would average somewhat larger!

Steam Power Eclipsed.—The London Morning Chronicle announces an important discovery. It is stated that a great experiment was recently tried at Vincennes in the presence of General Lahitte and the officers of the fort. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and the power may, therefore, now be considered as the sole motor henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute—without flashing, smoke or noise. The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither machinery nor combustion. A vessel propelled by this power is said to skim the water like a bird, and to fear neither storm nor hurricane. The inventor has already petitioned for a line of steamers from L'Orient to Norfolk, in the United States, which passage he promises to accomplish in eight and forty hours.

REMARKS OF W. W. AVERY, ESQ.,

Of North-Carolina, delivered before the Mass Meeting in New York, June 11, 1856.

Mr. W. W. Avery, delegate from North Carolina, came forward. He was loudly cheered, and said:—Mr. Chairmen and citizens of New York, it affords me pleasure to appear before the united democracy of this great city and State—a pleasure heightened by the knowledge that I have taken an humble part in bringing about that union in a State which will stand foremost in securing the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge (Cheers.) I am proud to appear in behalf of North Carolina, and as her representative to witness this demonstration, which is an evidence that the great democracy of New York now constitute one mighty and impregnable union—that they have mingled together, and present one large national compound, hard enough to withstand abolitionism, and yet soft enough to amalgamate with their Southern brethern. (Loud cheers.) I am proud not only to address you on behalf of North Carolina, but to stand here as one of those who contributed a humble part towards the establishment of the great platform which is wide and strong enough to hold every democrat from every State in the Union; and we have placed upon it a standard bearer whose name alone bears its own eulogy. (Cheers.) It is not for me to speak of James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; but I tell you here, on behalf of North Carolina, that the Southern democracy will stand by Buchanan. (Applause.) We stand prepared to support him, not because he plants himself upon a national platform, but because we know the man and have confidence in his integrity and capacity—that he contains within himself all the elements necessary to this crisis. (Applause.) There has been but one objection, friends to James Buchanan—but one at the North and at the South—which is more than any other stateman has been able to say. The objection urged against him is that he has failed to follow the great injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth." (Laughter and cheers.) And the apology made by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, was that his native State had wedded him to the constitution of his country, and he could not take to himself another consort. (Cheers.) But I say that my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania was premature; Pennsylvania has but proclaimed the banns, and it remains for the democracy of the Union, in November next, to perform the ceremony. (Prolonged cheers.) On that august occasion your sister State will be there to give away the bridegroom. Will New York stand by Pennsylvania? (Cheers, and voices "We will.")

An enthusastic Hibernian in front:—"Yes, by Jasus, New York was niver back?"

Mr. Avery—The people respond "aye!" New York will unite with Pennsylvania and her Southern sisters on that occasion. New York I know will be present, and take her position upon the great platform of democratic principles. The plenipotentiaries of New York have given thereto their sanction, and does the democracy of New York affirm what they have done? (Cries of "They do, be dad!") That platform is from the Constitution itself, eliminated by the fathers of the republic, that great contract which guarantees to the North all they can ask, and at the same time guarantees to the South all that she can demand. Can there be anything in such a platform to which the democracy of New York shall take exception? (Cries of "No." Our Hibernian friend, excitedly: "New York is never back. New York is ready, I tell ye.") Mr. Avery:—Yes, my friends, I believe New York is and will be ready. That platform guarantees to New York, protection to all her great interests, and it guarantees to the South protection to the institution of slavery. (Cheers.) Is that not fair? All we ask of every man present is, to come forward and stand upon that platform. We ask of every New Yorker, who belongs to the democratic party, that he will come forward and take his position by our side. (Cheers, and cries of "That we will.") I ask, fellow democrats, your attention, while I speak for a moment on this great platform, announced by the Cincinnati Convention. I am a Southern man, by birth and education. I am a North Carolinian; but I stand upon no sectional ground. I am a State rights man, so far as to ask for North Carolina her equal rights under the constitution, and no more. I claim to be a national man, in its broadest sense, and to give to New York and to every northern State its full rights under the constitution; and if necessary, to use all the force we can to insure that to every State. All we ask of you is to do likewise. (Cheers.) There is one great issue presented in the platform, to which I desire your attention for a few moments. I claim to stand upon American soil, and being an American, I feel that I can talk as broadly and frankly to you as if I stood upon the soil of North Carolina. There is one great question, then, on which I say that the position of the people of the South is in some respects misunderstood. That question is the Kansas and Nebraska bill. (Cheers for the bill and for Douglas.) I pronounce that as the greatest measure of deliverance and liberty, (cheers.) I say it is bringing back our government to its original position under the constitution of the country. Now the issue of that bill may be comprehended in a nut shell. There are certain factions now at the North, (whom you in New York oppose more bitterly than the South, because we have no abolitionists there and I hope never shall,) who denounce the bill. But the question is simply this: whether in the expansion of this country, the South is to be denied any growth. I say that the spirit of this age is progressive, and that the manifest destiny of this great country is to be an ocean-bound republic. (Loud cheers.) The Anglo-Saxon race will expand, and it will amalgamate with it our Irish and German friends. Shall the South be told that it must stand still? Friends, be assured the negro won't be carried any where, where his labor will not pay—and where no white man can live and work. It will not do for you at the North to say, we will not interpose the strong arm of government against you, because the constitution forbids it. I ask you where is the defference of doing a thing directly and indirectly? If you present our expansion, where is the difference between you and the abolitionists? All we ask is that when the tide is outward, you will permit us to throw our boat upon the waves with yours; and if we shall be stranded, then we will submit without a murmur.

We desire the issue, if it is to be presented, to be presented now, and upon the platform. (Cheers.) There are factionists who raise the cry that the country is in danger. They remind me of a story I once heard of an Irishman, who dreamed that he was in heaven, and there met the Pope. He solicited a drink, and was asked what he wished? "Punch," said Pat. "Will you have it hot or cold?" inquired the Pope. "Hot, may it plase your Holiness," said Pat. But while the Pope was mixing a jorum that set Pat's mouth watering, a straw tickled him, and he awoke. "Och, bad luck to me," said he, rubbing his eyes, "that I didn't take it cowld anyhow, and not lose time in the mixin'!" (Laughter.)—Well, the alarm of these factionists has about as much foundation and reality as Pat's punch. I shall not detain you longer. I have never addressed such a large crowd as this. I can throw my voice to the utmost limits of our North-Carolina crowds; but here it would require the stentorian voice of Jupiter Tonans to reach the mass. I address you as a brother Democrat. New York was divided. That has been deplored by every man in the broad Union; and there will be but one great hallelujah on hearing the announcement that those dissensions are at an end. North-Carolina will cast her vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge, and we expect you to do likewise. (Cheers, and "we will," from several voices.) I tell you, on behalf of John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, that you may fear nothing so far as he is concerned. He stands upon the platform right square. (Cheers.) He is a descendant of one of the authors of the celebrated resolutions of '98, and who will ask for a better lineage? I say to you that you may put entire confidence in the democracy of John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He is a young man; but we want the vigor of youth as well as the maturity of age in our statesmen. We have both in Buchanan and Breckenridge. Ours is a progressive country, and a man of thirty-five years has his intellect developed as much as men of seventy years in other countries. It is said of James Buchanan that he is an old man; but he is one of those who will never grow old, but who will die, as all his compeers did, in the harness. (Cheers.)—Like those with whom he stood—Clay, Webster and Calhoun—men who never grew old—he is prepared now, as he ever was, to battle against factionists, from whatever quarter they may come. I ask you if such men ever grow old?" (Cries of "never, never.") I can speak of Buchanan, because he has been for years the favorite of my State.—Four years ago we ballotted forty-nine times for him, and never deserted him until his own friends gave him up. I, therefore, speak the sentiments of my own people; and if New York delegates speak truly, I strike a chord in the heart of every national democrat here present. I desire, in conclusion, to make one single remark. I have told you that in North-Carolina we have no abolitionists, but there is an organization there as odious to North-Carolina as abolitionists are to New Yorkers. They are a party who proscribe men because of their religious faith and their place of birth—a party which says a man of foreign birth is unfit to hold office, no matter how good a citizen. Now, we recognize in every man the right of freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. If a man is fit for the office, we ask not whence he comes, but, according to the constitution, take him by the hand and hail him as a brother. I desire to say that in North-Carolina the annihilation of the Know Nothings will be as complete as the defeat of abolitionists by New York in November next. (Loud cheers.)

REMARKS OF HON. D. S. REID,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

In the Senate of the United States, June 11, on the proposition to send Gen. Scott to Kansas to settle the difficulties there.

Mr. Reid said: Mr. President, it seem to me that this proposition is, to say the least of it, rather an extraordinary one. I think the Executive of this nation will see that the laws are faithfully executed. I see no necessity either for curtailing the constitutional power of the Executive, or trammeling him in the discharge of his duties when he has performed them with fidelity to the Constitution. If the resolution now under consideration is, as the Senator from Kentucky says, one to carry out the war power, the Senate alone has nothing to do with it, for the Senate cannot make war. That requires both branches of the legislative department, and the concurrence of the Executive.

Suppose, then, that you are to send General Scott to Kansas in the character of a diplomatic agent: what is to be the result? Is there anything to be attained by it? The Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from New York have assumed that General Scott's going there will settle these difficulties. That is the very point to which I wish to direct attention. How are the difficulties to be settled? How is he to do it? If the attainment of the end which these gentlemen seem to have in view could be accomplished by the proposition, we all, perhaps, might desire to see it done; but both those gentlemen, with all their ability, have utterly failed to show us how the sending of General Scott to Kansas is to settle the difficulties which are existing in that Territory. It is idle to talk about such a thing.

These difficulties exist not only in Kansas, but beyond it; Massachusetts is the headquarters. If Kansas were let alone, and the operation of the laws and government there was allowed to go on without interference, the question could be easily settled. You perceive, sir, the action in the States and in other quarters. Has it been shown that the Government of the United States has been insufficient to execute the laws in Kansas when it became necessary to afford the aid of the General Government to the authorities there? I apprehend not. Then, so far as military authority is concerned, the presence of General Scott seems not needed there. Whenever there is resistance to the laws of the country there—the laws of Kansas and the laws of the United States—I apprehend the Executive will not be found unwilling to send the Army of the United States, as far as his constitutional power will enable him to do, to execute the laws.

What do you wish to do? Do you wish to send General Scott there as a kind of a diplomatic agent to settle the question; and what question is that? It is a question in relation to the change of an existing government. A government is in existence there, and the Senator from N. York, and those who agree with him on this subject, assume that it is an arbitary government which has been forced upon the people, and is illegal and unconstitutional. This idea is repeated and sent forth to the country day after day. It is the beginning and the end of the speeches which are made by members on one side. I differ with my friend from Mississippi when he says that the discussion of these questions here does no good. I verily believe that all these difficulties have arisen from the manner in which the constitutional party of this country have treated these questions in the Congress of the United States. Year after year, the Abolitionists of the North have been making speeches, and publishing them in the Congressional Globe, thus giving them a sort of authoritative indorsement, and sending them over the country, misrepresenting the South and her institutions. Southern men have treated these efforts of theirs with contempt. They have allowed them to go on until these men have misled the people of the North, and we find ourselves upon the very verge of a dissolution of this glorious Union.

What is the present trouble? The difficulty in Kansas is as to which of two parties shall succeed in obtaining prossession of the government there.—There is already in existence a constitutional government—not a government of usurpation, as the Senator from New York gratuitously says, but a legally-constituted government. The President of the United States, so far as his authority can be enforced, I undertake to say, will see that the laws are faithfully executed. The question in Kansas, whether slavery shall exist there or be inhibited, is the great bone of contention; and if that were out of the way all difficulty would cease. Do you desire to send to Kansas a diplomatic agent of the Government of the United States to dictate to the people there whether they shall have slavery or not? If you could send an agent there to convince the people that the government is right, you would strike at the root of the evil; or if you could send your diplomatic agent to Massachusetts and other quarters where these disturbances originate—where the flame is fanned—where the money is contributed, and the rifles are purchased, you might strike at the root of this evil.

I believe, sir, that the Executive will perform his duty. I cannot see that he needs to be trammeled by the advice of the Senate. I cannot see that it is necessary to enlarge his powers by giving him such advice. The Executive duly appreciates, I doubt not, the great military skill and ability of Gen. Scott; and if the time shall arrive when his services will be needed in this Territory, I doubt not he will be sent there.

The gentleman from Kentucky says that he desires to send no additonal force there. If I understand him, it is the moral effect, the influence to be exerted by sending General Scott there, which he desires. I cannot see, for the life of me, that any such result is to flow from this action of ours. Both of the Senators, who have so ably addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, have totally failed to show in what way General Scott is to contribute to the pacification of the disturbances in Kansas, and I do not think it can be shown. Believing that it cannot be shown, and that it is extra-judicial for the Senate of the United States to undertake to express its opinion in such a mode, I shall vote against this resolution.

[From the Boston Courier, (Webster Whig)].

"The Democrats of our city and State, and of all the New England States, including New Hampshire, receive the nomination of Mr. Buchanan for the office of President with the most exulting exhibitions of joy and satisfaction.

We hear some open and straight old fashioned Whigs say that they will vote for him."

"Ten Cents a Day."—The North Carolina Argus avers that Mr. Buchanan did use the above term, in a speech that he, the Editor, saw and read. Let a true copy of the speech be presented to the public, and see if any part of it bears the construction put upon it by politicians. Let the people see if it is not a speech *in favor of the working classes*, and against an inflated Bank circulation.

Wil. Com.

Heavy Salary.—Charles F. M. Garnett, of Lynchburg, Va., now chief engineer of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, has received the appointment of chief engineer of Don Pedro Railroad, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with a salary of $15,000.

The grain crops in Kentucky, says the Louisville Courier, have been almost hopelessly ruined by the fly. Drought is prevailing there also. The fruit crop will also be a failure.

SOUTH LOWELL

Male Academy and Medical School.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JAMES H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals.

Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be *thorough* than *extensive*. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

Terms.—Tuition in English Department, $12:50, and in the Classical, $15:00 per session. A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained convenient to the Academy, for $7:50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical Conversations. Each Student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical School.

Terms.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.

Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Letures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy is generally neglected.

RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.

June 15, 1856. 1129—w2m.

RALEIGH BAKERY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS AVAIL THEMSELVES of this method to inform the people of Raleigh that they have established a Bakery in this place; and are now ready to furnish promptly every thing that may be desired in their line. Bread, cakes, pies, rusk, tea-rolls and the like will be made, and kept constantly on hand; and they will be regularly delivered by us at the houses of our customers, mornings and evenings.

The subscribers can only pledge their best exertions and attentions to the public in their business; and they trust that this effort to establish a first-rate Bakery in the place will be liberally sustained. All they ask is a fair trial.

DICKINSON & EASTMAN.

Our Bakery is on Market Square, north side, Johns & Ferrell's new building.

June 15, 1856. 60—3t.

☞ Register copy 3 times.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
233 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.

April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post coaches from Salisbury to Asheville, through in thirty-six Hours,

CONNECTING WITH THE NORTH CAROLINA Railroad. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and experienced and accommodating drivers. Also new Concord two horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious a stage road in the State. Try the road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, March 24, 1856. 1117—wtf

Wyche's Cultivating Plow.

PATENTED 26TH FEBRUARY, 1856. (THE BLADed Plow,) awarded $20 premium at the last N. C. State Fair; with cutting blades in the place of a moldboard; cuts, divides and turns over the soil; depositing the finer parts in the furrow, and turning over the turf, clods, &c., on the surface. Is cheap, light, and lasting, and easy to both driver and team. Admirably adapted to almost any purpose for which the plow is used.

For license to sell, with further information, address

W. E. WYCHE.
Brookville, Granville Co. N. C.

June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

J. H. Gooch, Oxford, N. C., solicits orders for the above plows.

"Learn of the Mole to plough."—*Pope.*

WYCHE'S CULTIVATING PLOW, (PATENTED 8th of January, 1856)—called the Mole Plow; with vertical cutters near the edge of a horizontal share, for dividing the furrow slice, and a curved cutter on the rear of the share for turning the whole in towards the plow, or as far on the opposite side of the share as may be desired. Adapted to siding, listing, breaking turfy or hard land, subsoiling, and many other purposes. Is light, cheap, and strong; and supposed to be the most perfect pulverizer in use.

For license to sell, with directions for manufacturing, address

W. E. WYCHE,
Brookville, Granville Co., N. C.

June 16, 1856. 1129—wtf.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session of the School at this place (eight miles north of Hillsborough, N. C.) will commence on the 7th of July next.

Tuition—per session of twenty-one weeks.

In Greek and Latin, $20 00
In English, 12 50

Board, including washing, room, wood, &c., convenient to the Academy, at from 40 to 45 dollars per session.

SAMUEL W. HUGHES,
S. M. WELLS.

June 2. 58—2tw.

REMOVAL.—HENRY A. DEPKIN RESPECTFULLY announces to his patrons and the public generally that he has removed his BOOT and SHOE establishment from his old stand, Locust Shade, opposite the West front of the Capitol, to the store four doors below the Post Office, (opposite the Market House,) where he will continue the business in all its branches. Grateful for past favors he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

H. A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, June 17, 1856. 1129—4tw.

OXFORD FEMALE ACADEMY.—THE NEXT session of this Institution will commence on the first day of July, and close on the 25th day of November. It is very desirable that every pupil be present at the opening of the School. Terms as heretofore.

SAM'L L. VENABLE, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., June 11, 1856. 60—3tw.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session will begin on Wednesday the 16th day of July.

Terms:

English, $16 00
Latin, 21 00

HASELL NORWOOD.

June 13. 60—5tw.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.
T. J. HORNER, Assistant.

THE NEXT SESSION OPENS ON MONDAY, THE 7th of July.

Board and Tuition, seventy-five dollars per session, payable in advance.

Oxford, N. C., June 2, 1856. 57—6tw.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&wly.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:
GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:
NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:
WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Agitation of the Slavery Question.

The last Wilmington Commercial puts the following pointed question to the country: "*Did any party ever agitate the slavery question more than it is now agitated by the different divisions of the Know Nothing or American party?*" Never. Why, look at the facts. The Know Nothings first met in national Convention in June, 1855. They were a unit on every thing else but slavery, but here they at once divided. By a bare majority they adopted what is known as the twelfth section, embodying upon the whole a sound platform: but in February, 1856, they met again, struck out this section, and divided into two factions, the "*North* Americans," and the "*South* Americans." Mr. Fillmore was nominated by the Southern K. N's, with the permission of a few Northern K. N's, and forthwith he was repudiated by a majority of the Northern States—all the K. N's in the latter taking ground against the South, and denouncing the repeal of the Missouri line as "atrocious" and "infamous." They met again, a few days since, in New York, where they disputed on this question, quarrelled, and again divided; and now we see the great body of the Northern K. N's openly uniting with the black Republicans or abolitionists, and such men in the lead as Gardner, Conrad, and Johnston, whom we were told, but twelve months ago, by Messrs. Rayner and Haughton, could be trusted on the question of slavery. Indeed, it requires a pretty good memory to keep up with the Conventions, the divisions, the secessions, and the factions of the Know Nothings.—*They have done but little else,* since they were organized nationally, *but agitate the slavery question;* and they are now using the question North in one way, and South in another—their paramount object being to get into office. And yet Mr. Fillmore is simple enough to declare, in his letter of acceptance, that the K. N. party "alone, of all political agencies now existing, is possessed of the power to silence this violent and disastrous agitation, and to restore harmony, by its own example of moderation and forbearance!"

And now contrast with this disjointed concern the great national Democratic party. Its old platform on slavery was re-adopted at Cincinnati without a dissenting voice; and the Kansas-Nebraska act was expressly endorsed and added to the platform, and that by a unanimous vote. *Of the six hundred delegates in that Convention, not one uttered a sentiment in the slightest degree offensive to a Southern ear.* As Mr. Avery stated, in his eloquent speech in this City on Monday night, when the resolution approving the Kansas-Nebraska act was read to the Convention, scores of Northern delegates rose to their feet, manifesting as much enthusiasm as Southern delegates; and every expression uttered by Southern gentlemen in Convention in support of their rights under the Constitution was greeted by the North with marked demonstrations of concurrence and approval. The Democratic party is a unit upon the question of the Constitutional rights of the South; the K. N. party is divided, cut up, and powerless for good. Which party is most likely to quiet agitation, restore concord, protect the Constitution, and save the Union? Let the people of the South, without regard to party, look at the facts—at the actual condition of things, and then decide for themselves. For more than twenty-five years has JAMES BUCHANAN been devoting his energies, on all occasions when called upon to speak or to act, to the defence of the Constitutional rights of the South. He stood by Mr. Calhoun in his efforts to prevent the circulation of abolition documents through the mails—he was the first leading statesman in the free States to take bold and decided ground against the Wilmot Proviso—he stood by Mr. Clay, Mr. Cass, Judge Douglas, Mr. Webster, and others, in their efforts in 1850 to settle the question, and save the Union; and he stands now upon the Kansas-Nebraska act, which is the legitimate result—the carrying out of the "compromise" of 1850 so far as the Territories are concerned. He is a wise, an experienced, a safe statesman; and he is sustained by the only party which is national, and which is capable of restoring peace to a distracted country, and of saving the Constitution and the Union of the States.

The Abolition Know Nothing Cauldron.

"Fillet of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake:
Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg and owlet's wing,
For a charm of powerful trouble,
Like a hell-broth boil and bubble."

The Northern Know Nothings in Convention in New York, have nominated N. P. Banks, present Speaker of the House, for President, and W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The candidates voted for were Banks, Judge McLean, Fremont, and Tom Corwin; and Banks was nominated on the tenth ballot. The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Delaware, Iowa, and the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas were represented.

Gov. Johnston, the nominee for Vice President, in the course of some remarks, said that "he belonged to the class of American people called Know Nothings"—that he hoped "in November next there would be on the part of the American people a declaration of "American" principles, such as would restore the government to its former purity"—and that "without a united effort they could not defeat *the Democracy of the United States.*"

Before these nominations were made, the New Jersey delegation, with a few members from other States, bolted, and held a meeting at another point in the City. Of the slaveholding States Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, and Maryland were represented in this Stockton concern, by delegates who were hanging round seeking a chance to fraternize with their abolition brethren. We see no account of North Carolina delegates being present, though it is rumored that some went on. The bolters nominated Commodate Stockton, of New Jersey, for President, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, for Vice President. New Jersey was the most conspicuous State in this movement, and the bolt was made as soon as the delegates from that State perceived that Stockton would not be the nominee for President of the regular Convention. The Know Nothings of New Jersey, in their State Convention held a week or two since, denounced the repeal of the Missouri line as "*infamous.*" These are the persons who have nominated Mr. Rayner for Vice President.

The regular Convention adjourned until Thursday, in order that they might hear from the black Republican Convention, in session in Philadelphia. The calculation was that the two Conventions would unite on the same ticket. We give the latest intelligence from the black Republicans:

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Republican Convention convened here to-day, and was called to order at half-past 11 o'clock. Hon. Robert Emmett, of New York, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Committees on permanent organization, credentials, and platform appointed. The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Committee on permanent organization reported for President, Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, and twenty-four Vice Presidents, one from each State and Territory represented, including Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia. The President then delivered an address to the Convention.

The Committee on credentials made a partial report, which was adopted with acclamation.

The contested seats were given to delegates originally chosen, including Passmore Williamson.

The Committee on Platform not being prepared to report, the afternoon was occupied by a lengthy harangue from Caleb B. Smith, of Ohio, and another from Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Fremont nominated for President!

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—During the debate this forenoon in the black Republican Convention, the names of Seward, Chase, and McLean, in connection with the Presidency, were all withdrawn. After the discussion, the Convention adjourned until 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled this afternoon, and nominated Col. John C. Fremont, for the Presidency, on the first ballot.

All the New England States (except about eleven votes) went bodily for Fremont. The eleven were given for McLean.

New York State gave Fremont 93 votes.

☞ The New York papers contain full accounts of that modern Pandemonium of traitors, the Northern Know Nothings, in session there last week and a portion of this. No man can read these accounts without being struck with the malignant spirit and essential meanness of disposition which pervaded the deliberations of the concern. The prominent actors were Colby, of New Hampshire, Johnston, of Pa., Conrad of the same State, and George Law, of New York. This man George Law was a prominent candidate for the Know Nothing nomination for President in February last, but was defeated by Mr. Fillmore. We give the following as a specimen of his *powers,* from the New York News:

"George Law of New York then took the floor and received great cheers. He said he rose to express his gratitude for the adoption of the report. It had been for a long time to his mind a great question as to how the North should unite in one common phalanx to crush the viper which was coiling itself around their liberties. The members of the Convention represented both North and South, and he would say to the South that they were in more danger from their own action than from any action of the North. They did not wish to encroach upon the rights of the South; it was the interest of our common country that they had at heart. [Cheers.] There was enough intelligence and independence in the North to save the country. [Cheers.] The man whom they would nominate would not be President of a section, but of the whole country. He would like to see this Convention come to a conclusion which would unite the North and the whole land. [Cheers.] He would say to this Convention that the $350,000,000 of property on the ocean was worthy of light, and that the Pacific was worthy of a railroad and the attention of the Government. He believed in the principle that free labor was to be paid by money if the laborers chose such a course, and he thought they did. [Cheers.]

He would recommend a wagon road to California as the first step to the establishment of a Railroad to the Pacific, but would like to see them both commenced on the same day. [Great laughter.] He liked wagons and horses, for he used to drive them when a boy; he had no objection to the team looking at the load, and he believed that they were doing so now; but if they wanted their road they must trust it to the freemen of the North. He would like to see the coal of Pennsylvania the mainspring of the spindles of Massachusetts, its iron on our railroads, and the lumber of Maine transmitted with ease to our shipyards. This Convention should cast none out who were willing to co-operate with them. This great work which they had to do would be accomplished in a few days. Their road had been rough heretofore, but there would be a perfect plain on Tuesday next. Mr. Law resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

On motion of the President three cheers were given for "Live Oak George."

Mr. Law declares that the "members of the Convention represented the North and the South." We should like to know what Southern delegates dared to show their faces in this abolition conclave. Mr. Law's reference to Tuesday in his speech, meant that on that day they would have the concurrence and the aid of the black Republicans, assembled in Philadelphia.

These Northern abolition K. N's talk just as their Southern brethren do about Catholics, and about "Americans ruling America." The only difference between them that we can perceive is, that the "Northern brigade"—as Mr. Rayner calls it—denounces the Kansas-Nebraska act as "atrocious" and "infamous," while the "Southern brigade" speak of it as a "reckless and unwise" measure.

☞ John D. Eccles, Esq., a distinguished jurist and citizen of Fayetteville, died in that place on Sunday evening last.

GOV. WISE AND THE NOMINATIONS.—The nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge, says the Enquirer of Tuesday last, was ratified by the most imposing expression of Democratic sentiment ever witnessed in Richmond. The meeting was addressed, among others, by the Hon. Bedford Brown, of North-Carolina, whose remarks shall appear in our next; and after the returned delegates had spoken, Gov. Wise came forward in response to vehement calls, and was received with acclamations which attest his strong hold on the hearts of the Democracy. Gov. Wise commenced by saying—

"That he presumed there was no man in the country who could more cordially say that he concurred in the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention than he did. He ratified them with all his heart, and would support them in the canvass might and main. He was especially glad here to meet his old friend, the Hon. Bedford Brown, of the good old State of North Carolina, and to hear him, and to have the opportunity of sending a message by him to the Democracy at Raleigh. He had seen it reported in the papers that at the ratification meeting in that city, some one had asked how it happened that the nominations were made: why had Virginia separated herself from the other Southern States? The reply was: it was a *Wise* movement. The Democracy, there, he was happy to learn, were then satisfied, if it was a *wise movement!* He knew not in which sense to take the interrogatory and the reply. But if it was meant to inquire whether he, *Wise,* did it, he had to say that *he gladly took the responsibility of it.* If there was any wrong in it, he would readily run the risk, without looking to any reward whatever for the service undoubtedly rendered to the country. But he preferred not to play with the question and the answer but to give them a more significant and important meaning than any personal application to himself could have. It was a *movement wise and politic in itself.* It was the very wisest and best for all the country which could have been made, and, therefore, Virginia had promoted it *and did not separate from herself in doing so.*"

Gov. Wise then went on to say that he cordially ratified the nomination, 1st, because it was due to the man; 2d, because it was due to Pennsylvania; 3d, because it was the safest, soundest, most sanitary and conservative movement which could have been made in reference to the condition of the country. The Governor then asked—

"Who is Jas. Buchanan? He has no military pretensions. He is no Cæsar with a Senate at his heels. He never set a squadron in the field, nor wears he a sword to throw in his scale, to make it kick the beam! He is simply that which is expressed by the word most precious to Republicans; a plain, unpretending, but sound, safe, conservative *citizen.* Civil in every sense, he is a *civilian,* a statesman, of training, of age, of *experience* in public affairs, prudent, cautious, honest, patriotic, and able, and has rendered the country not some but much service. He has especially rendered this State and the South the service of that sacred regard to the constitution which protects property and persons and maintains State sovereignty and State equality, the only policy which can guard the Union! A man of sound morals, he has *conserved himself* and kept his faculties so well by a virtuous life, that he now, at the age of 65, has many years of service still in him. Though his head be white as now, full of years and full of honours, he is yet vigorous in mind and body, and is a man of herculean labor."

The Governor then proceeded at length to consider Mr. Buchanan's character and claims, demonstrating his soundness on the great question of State rights and his eminent fitness for the office of President. We regret that we have not space to lay the whole of his masterly speech before our readers.—We must, however, make room for the following further extracts, in which the Governor speaks so handsomely and with such discrimination and force of Messrs. Cass, Pierce, Douglas, Buchanan, and of the great State of Pennsylvania:

"And the nomination of so sound and profound a statesman cast no reflection upon the rivals to whom he was preferred. The venerable Cass had been once before preferred to Mr. Buchanan, and had run and been defeated—not for the want of the support of Mr. Buchanan and his friends. The hopes of but very few still lingered, at the Cincinnati Convention, around his availability in this canvass. Mr. Buchanan was an older, if not a better soldier than Mr. Douglas, who is young enough to live to run another day. Let him go on, as of late years he has made his rising greatness to shine, and Virginia, at least, in due season, will delight to honor him with her vote as she does now with her approval. He deserves thanks universally from the Democracy for not allowing his name to distract the party and defeat the nomination of a man who was preferred by an overwhelming majority of Democratic States, and whose nomination had, on more than one previous occasion, been defeated by the votes of *non-democratic States.* He *did not understand Mr. Douglas, by his telegraphs, as yielding to a majority rule against the well settled two-thirds rule, but as yielding to a conviction of preference beyond controversy or dispute which a two-thirds rule was meant to secure!* This was noble, and his withdrawal will gain him as much favor and as much honor as would his nomination, and his self-sacrifice will be remembered in future. He cordially and eloquently ratifies the nomination of James Buchanan. And no less so does Franklin Pierce, the worthy and approved President of the United States. Why should he especially, not endorse the preference of James Buchanan over himself? Be it remembered that he is now the President of the Union, and that James Buchanan's friends nominated him to that high office. Pennsylvania and Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, in 1852, after giving James Buchanan thirty-four successive ballots, withdrew his name and they, and they alone, brought forward the name of Franklin Pierce. Mr. Buchanan and his friends gave way then to him, and elected him, why should not he and his friends have given way to Mr. Buchanan now? One good turn deserved another, and the revered rule of the Democracy is, that every good man should have his turn. We condemned not Mr. Pierce as President; he has our gratitude, and we want no better President than he has made in the main; but Mr. Buchanan will make no worse a President, and his turn had come at last, though late and long postponed to the claims of other men. That is all in the preference of James Buchanan over Franklin Pierce now. On the other hand, as Pensylvania had, in 1852, next to Mr. Buchanan, preferred Mr. Pierce, I regret only that New Hampshire did not, in 1856, *next* to Mr. Pierce, if not over him, prefer Mr. Buchanan.

But he (Mr. W.) had said the nomination was not only due to the man, but to the *State of Pennsylvania.* She is one of the oldest and largest of the Old Thirteen. From 1801, in 1809, and the war of 1812, in the election of Monroe, through that of General Jackson down to this day, she has been the key-stone of the federal arch, and the stay and support of the Democratic party and its principles. Among the faithless ever faithful, she has never, in any great struggle, faltered until her politicians and her people of late were surprised by the secresy of Know-Nothingism, and she has now gloriously redeemed herself from that ambuscade. And though so distinguished in every great battle for the Democracy, and though Democracy has been so often triumphant, and though so strong among the States, she has never been honored until now with a candidate for the Presidency. She has been working for other States, for other men of other States and not been allowed to name a son of her own. How long was she to stand the "Great Rejected" in the Union! Did she not deserve credit for standing rejected so long? Had she ever proposed a son of hers before 1844?—and, yet from '44 down to this hour—in '44, '48, 52—she had patiently submitted and rallied to the Democracy and gave her strength to its cause, though repulsed and rejected, with a majority of Democratic States at her back, three times in succession, and she had not thrown down her shield and buckler and retired to her tent! The fourth time now had come.—She alone of all the middle and North-Eastern States stood firm for Democracy; she alone of the Northern and non-slaveholding States of largest federal strength and size, remained true and reliable. Again she offered her son who had been thrice sacrificed by non-democratic States. Was he to be again defeated, she again to be rejected? Ah! we might again have *nominated* without Pennsylvania, but could we have *elected* without her united voice of 27 electoral votes? without the only *certain* first class State left to Democracy and the South in the North? It was not safe to reject Pennsylvania a fourth time. She is true to principle, but true alike to herself. She has her State pride and self-respect as high as any other State holds hers, and a fourth repulse of her pretensions might have caused disaffection in her and disaster to Democracy. The Convention, then, did most wisely in recognizing the claims of a State so large, so strong, so true, so faithful and yet so long neglected and rejected."

We can assure the Governor that the remark in the Raleigh meeting, to which he refers, was made in no unkind or disrespectful sense. It was half playful, half serious, implying that the influence of Virginia under his lead had been largely instrumental in nominating Mr. Buchanan; and that, setting aside the great claims of Franklin Pierce, and the preference generally felt for him in this State, it was a "*wise* movement"—a movement fit to be made. The Democracy of North Carolina are as much devoted to James Buchanan as the Democracy of Virginia can be; and if he had been in the place of Franklin Pierce, they would no doubt have stood by him as a simple act of justice to a faithful Executive, without intending in the slightest degree to dispute or to reject the claims of others. The writer of this article had the honor to be a member of the Conventions of 1848 and 1852, and, together with all the delegates in attendance from this State, voted for Mr. Buchanan as long as Pennsylvania herself held up his name. But there can be no unkind feeling between the Democrats of Virginia and North Carolina. Such a thing is impossible. They will stand together in heart and in action; and the only rivalry will be as to which State will give BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE the largest majority in November next.

MR. GILMER'S ATTACK ON THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH-CAROLINA ROAD.—The Greensboro' Patriot and other K. N. papers, at the instance, no doubt, of Mr. Gilmer, are endeavoring to break the force of our statement in relation to his unprovoked, unjust, and ungenerous attack on the Directors of the North-Carolina Railroad. We now repeat that our statement is strictly correct, and Mr. Gilmer knows it to be so. He charged that the Road was badly conducted—that its bridges were uncovered and unprotected—that its property of various kinds was going to decay—that all the Directors were inefficient and incompetent; and when pressed by Gov. Bragg to name Directors, he singled out Messrs. Dick and Dortch as especially unfitted for their places. Now, Mr. Gilmer was himself for one or two years a Director in this Company. How did he acquit himself? How much money did he and the former administration of the Road leave on hand, with which to cover bridges, and to do other work, which he now considers so essential? These matters, we learn, will be looked into in due time, and the facts laid before the public. But does any one believe that if Mr. Gilmer's particular friend, John W. Thomas, and others that might be named, had been in the Directory, and if Gov. Morehead had still been at the head of the Company, that this attack would have been made?

It is not our purpose to enter into a labored defence of the President or the Directors of the Road. They do not need it. Their energy, their devotedness to duty, their *acts,* and the increasing prosperity of the Road all speak for them. Mr. Fisher, the President, in his determination, and, we may add, in his constant anxiety to see the Road prosper and meet the expectations and the hopes of the people of all parties, almost *lives* upon it. Nothing escapes his attention. As a general rule, his subordinates on the Road are active and faithful; and the Road is conducted at as little expense as any Road in the whole country. One of Mr. Gilmer's organs, for example, objects to the very reasonable salaries at present paid to officers; and this in the face of the fact that under former administrations of the Road, the Chief Engineer was paid $5,000 per annum, with the privilege of receiving $3,000 more per annum for other services,—and this, no doubt, with Mr. Gilmer's concurrence and approval. Capt. Allen, among others, is referred to as inefficient and lazy—as "riding out in the cool of the morning on a hand car, to attend to his duties," when it is known in all this community, and along the line of the Road, that no man can be found who cares as little for the heat of the sun as he does, or who is more energetic or laborious in whatever he takes in hand.

The Wilson Sentinel, published near the home of Mr. Dortch, thus speaks of that gentleman and of the course of Mr. Gilmer in this matter:

"Now, we are personally unacquainted with Mr. Gilmer, yet we have been told that notwithstanding his Know-Nothingism and very *outre* sentiments on prominent political questions, he is naturally a gentleman of liberal and kind feelings. We are inclined to believe all we have heard of him, as touching a disposition which is too chivalrous to lie or slander individual character for the purpose of having himself elevated even to the Governorship. And yet, in his recent attack on Mr. Dortch, as Railroad Director, misled, doubtless, by misrepresentations from some quarter, he has erred most flagrantly against truth and justice. The people of this part of North-Carolina where Wm. T. Dortch has been known from infancy, will scarcely thank him for it. In what, pray, does Mr. Dortch's incompetency consist? In intellectual merit, in private worth, in professional integrity, in energy and punctuality, in courtesy of conduct and a whole character toned to every high sentiment of honor, Mr. Dortch certainly stands second to no man in this State. Mr. Dortch, in an unguarded hour, allied himself with the K. N. order, but his honest democratic impulses brought him out from the unclean connection in a few hours. The next day, we believe it was scarcely longer, after his temporary lapse (and how many democrats fell at the same time without the courage to recant,) he came out in the open light of heaven in the most unqualified denunciations of Know Nothingism, and stated, as every body remembers, that *no gentleman, consistently with the dignity pertaining to such a character, could continue associates with such a body.*"

Was that the reason why Mr. Gilmer singled out Mr. Dortch? Did he hope to make capital in Wayne County by perpetuating the unpleasant feeling in that quarter, occasioned by Mr. Dortch's brief connection with the K. N. faction? Whatever his object may have been, we learn from those who know that there are no better and no more useful Directors in the Company than Mr. Dick and Mr. Dortch; and that the latter especially, from his location, has had it in his power to render, and has rendered most important and valuable service in many respects.

Mr. Gilmer and his few *disgruntled* friends along the line of the Road—disappointed because *they* were not made Directors by Gov. Bragg, are not likely to add either to their character as internal improvement men, or to their popularity, by this movement.

MR. AVERY'S SPEECH IN NEW YORK.—We copy to-day, from one of the New York papers, the substance of the remarks delivered by W. W. Avery, Esq., of this State, at the great ratification meeting in that City on the 11th inst. The report of what Mr. Avery said is imperfect; but it was hurried to the press, as reports of speeches always are on such occasions, and he had no time either to write out what he did say, or to revise and correct the report. The enthusiastic manner in which Mr. Avery was received by the immense assemblage, and the attention which was shown him, are gratifying to his numerous friends in North-Carolina. Judge Douglas, who was expected, arrived while he was speaking; and knowing the anxiety of the assemblage to hear him, he brought his remarks to a close sooner than he might otherwise have done.

Our readers will observe that Mr. Avery spoke in New York as he would have spoken before a North-Carolina audience on the subject of slavery and the Kansas-Nebraska act; and that his remarks were received with cheers and the strongest demonstrations of approval. We refer to this to show the national character of the Democracy. It is the same in New York and South-Carolina.

☞ The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity pervade the Democratic party, from Maine to California. The Democrats and anti-Know Nothings feel that the responsibility is on them of meeting and putting down abolitionists and traitors and saving the country; and they will be equal to the great duty assigned them. Ratification meetings have been held in every portion of the country, and there is but one voice for Buchanan and Breckinridge. *New York will vote for them.* The reconciliation there is complete. Gov. Marcy, Gov. Dickinson, Mr. Bronson, and others, have cordially endorsed the nominations. If the Democrats are only true to themselves—if they abate not their exertions, but go through the contest as they have entered it, they will carry the country by as large a majority as that obtained over Gen. Scott in 1852.

CHOWAN INSTITUTE.—The Annual Commencement of this Institution will take place on Wednesday, the 2nd day of July, at which time the Address before the Institute will be delivered by John W. Moore, Esq., of Hertford county.

Mur. Gazette.

Hon. S. A. Douglas and Hon. J. L. Orr have accepted invitations to speak at the grand democratic ratification meeting which is to be held at Charleston, S. C., this week. We understand that these distinguished gentlemen will leave this city for Charleston this afternoon. *Wash. Union.*

☞ Mr. Gilmer seems to be determined to have all the Eastern appointments to suit himself, as it was with the Western. We observe that he has added Columbia, Tyrrell, where he will be to-day, and Washington, Beaufort, where he will be on Monday next. He has omitted both Martin and Currituck Counties, in which Gov. Bragg was anxious to speak; and we presume the Governor left Mr. Gilmer temporarily for the purpose of visiting Currituck. Mr. Gilmer must be exceedingly anxious to get clear of Gov. Bragg. He made the Western appointments without consulting the Governor; and if the Governor had not written to him, it is more than probable that Mr. Gilmer would have left Greensborough for Cherokee without communicating with him at all on the subject. This has been denied by unscrupulous K. N. presses, but Mr. Gilmer knows it to be so. Mr. Gilmer also remembers that he informed Gov. Bragg that when they got West they would, together, make the Eastern appointments. How has he redeemed his pledge?—He has not redeemed it at all, but persists thus far in the campaign in making the appointments to suit himself. We state *facts*—let the K. N. organs rage. But Mr. Gilmer will not get away from Gov. Bragg by any such course as this. The Governor, we are assured, will be *with him* generally all along through the campaign, as he will be *ahead of him,* by many thousands, on the first Thursday in August.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.—There can be no doubt that many of the accounts from Kansas of bloodshed and violence, are unfounded. They are manufactured to order and for effect on the Northern mind, by abolition agents of the "Emigrant Aid Society." The Congressional Committee have concluded their labors, and are on their way east. The country will be gratified to hear this, as ever since they reached the Territory we have had greatly exaggerated accounts of bloodshed and violence. The United States troops, under the orders of the President, will restore peace to the Territory. All the troubles there are to be traced to the conduct of New England abolitionists; but the law will be maintained, and in three months from this time we shall hear but little of resistance to the law in that quarter.

ENTHUSIASM IN KENTUCKY.—We understand (says the Louisville Democrat,) that the excitement in Lexington, upon the reception of the news of the nomination of Hon. John C. Breckinridge for the Vice Presidency, was tremendous beyond the powers of description. The nomination of Buchanan had just created the wildest enthusiasm, but when it was known that Kentucky's favorite son had been placed on the ticket, the whole population seemed mad with joy. This feeling will not be confined to the home of Mr. Breckinridge. As the news spreads out over the rural districts, one universal shout will go up from the valleys to the hill-tops, and from the hill-tops to the valleys again. We venture the prediction that one hundred Know Nothing councils of this State will be disbanded before the first of July next.

☞ In the list of delegates from this State to the Cincinnati Convention, recently published in this paper, the name of Gen. Thos. J. Person, of Northampton, was not included. Gen. Person was not present at the opening of the Convention, and this will account for the omission of his name by the Cincinnati Enquirer, from which paper we copied. We now supply the omission as a simple act of justice to a sterling Democrat, who underwent the fatigues of so long a journey to serve his party and his country.

Thomas D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen county, is the member of the National Democratic Committee for North-Carolina.

Don't Like Buchanan.

Greely of the *Tribune* don't like Buchanan and it is by no means proper that he should. He says "the Southern Slave Breeders are not mistaken in their man." Certainly not. *Wil. Commercial.*

The Northern abolitionists do not like Mr. Buchanan, because they say he is the candidate of the "slave breeders,"—the Southern K. N's do not like him, because he is a Democrat, and approves of the repeal of the Missouri line, by which their section was benefited and their rights placed on the high ground of the Constitution; and it is difficult to determine which of the two elements of the opposition are the most unjust and violent in their course towards him.

Four Days Later From Europe—The Expected Dismissal of Crampton.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The *City of Baltimore,* with Liverpool dates to the 4th, has arrived.

The news of Crampton's dismissal had not reached England, but the press was commenting freely on its probability.

The *Times* says in one fortnight after Crampton ceases to represent England at Washington, Dallas will no longer exercise his functions at the Court of St. James. The *Times* ascribes Crampton's probable dismissal to electioneering necessities.

The *Daily News* doubts whether England should dismiss Dallas, even though the United States should cease to hold official intercourse with Crampton.

Additional by the "City of Baltimore,"

LONDON, June 4.—On Tuesday evening, Consols for money were quoted at 94¼ a 94½. Funds for the week closed a fraction lower.

The American question in its latest phase induces uneasiness, and entirely neutralizes every favorable influence.

Money rates were ranging from four to five advance, and the demand limited.

Four Days Later from Europe—Dismissal of Mr. Crampton announced—Produced no Sensation.

HALIFAX, June 18.—The fine Cunard steamship America, with four days later news arrived this morning.

The announcement of Crampton's dismissal had appeared in the London papers. It scarcely affected the funds.

There was much talk about the American difficulty, but nothing more. No action will be taken.

Cotton was slightly lower. Breadstuffs unchanged. Money unchanged.

The broker's Circular quotes a decline of an eighth in Fair qualities of Cotton, and a sixteenth in middlings.

The better grades of wheat have advanced from one to two pence. Corn firm and unchanged.

Canal Flour 30 a 33; Ohio 35 a 36½.

LIVERPOOL, June 7.—Corn quiet. Yellow 28; white 28½. Flour and wheat steady. Red wheat 9 a 10s. 3d. White 10s. 6d. a 11s. 3d.

Buchanan Ratification Meeting.

BROOKLYN, June 17.—A glorious meeting to ratify the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention, came off here last night. It is said at least 20,000 persons were present. The platform and the nominees were fully endorsed.

Black Republican Convention—Afternoon Session.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Committee on Credentials have before them the credentials of two sets of delegates from Philadelphia—one being Fillmore men.

CONGRESS—MONDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President to communicate a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Buchanan, on the free ships making free goods, and also Mr. Buchanan's letter to Earl Clarendon on the same subject.

Mr. Clayton rose to make propositions as he stated, in the sincerity of an honest heart, not as a partisan of any candidate for President, but for harmony, justice and peace in Kansas. He objected both to Douglas and Seward's bills for the admission of Kansas, on various grounds; the principal one being the lack of a requisite population. He introduced a bill to provide for a new census of Kansas, with apportionment of representation according to the population and also the repeal of certain obnoxious acts in the territorial legislature. The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams made a speech in favor of the amendment of the naturalization laws.

A resolution was presented from the legislature of Rhode Island, relative to the assault of Mr. Brooks on Mr. Sumner.

A long discussion took place in the executive session, and the Senate adjourned till Thursday next.

MARRIED.

Near Fayetteville, on the 12th inst., by Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. Philip A. Wiley to Miss Lydia C. Wetmore, daughter of the late I. Wetmore, Esq.

In Pittsborough, on the 5th inst., by Rev. A. F. Olmsted, John Manning, Attorney at Law, to Miss Louisa Jane, daughter of Dr. Isaac Hall.

In Richmond, Va., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Read, Mr. R. D. Van Deuson to Miss Maggie Barker—all of that City.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. D. Jones as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.
May 27, 1856. 54—td.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

LAW NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BUSBEE & BATTLE, Attorneys at Law, will dissolve on the 1st day of July next, by limitation.

All persons indebted to them will make arrangements to settle on or before August Court, or the debts due will be thereafter collected, *speedily* and *effectually.*

QUENTIN BUSBEE,
KEMP P. BATTLE.
Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—tJ1.
☞ Register copy

To R. Road Contractors.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, W. N. C. R. R.
Salisbury, June 17, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT STATESVILLE, Iredell County, N. C., until July the 15th, for the Graduation, Masonry, and Cross Ties for the remainder of the first Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, commencing at, and extending West from Statesville.

On the first 15 miles of this work there is important Masonry, and especially the Bridge across the Catawba River, but all of which is particularly worthy of attention.

Plans, Profiles, and Specifications with estimates of the work may be seen at the office of the Engineer after the 4th July.

JAMES C. TURNER.
Chief Engineer, W. N. C. R. R.
61—swtd.

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE DECREE OF THE COUNTY Court of Orange, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, on the 11th day of August next, that valuable Property in the town of Hillsborough known as the residence of the late Mrs. Anna Cameron, and now belonging to Mrs. Anna Kirkland.

The Lot is pleasantly situated, and the House large and commodious, and well suited for a private residence. Families in the Eastern part of the State, desirous of securing a summer residence in a healthy country, are invited to examine the property. The property will be sold on a credit of six mon hs, the purchaser required to give bond and approved security. Possession given on the day of sale.

Also, on the same day, I will sell an old Negro Man, Jerry, the property of Mrs. Kirkland, and some articles of Household Furniture.

O. F. LONG, Guardian.
June 16, 1856. 61—w6w.

WALTON HOUSE,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS NEW HOTEL IS NOW OPENED FOR THE reception of regular and transient Boarders and the travelling public. Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country.

C. S. BROWN, Proprietor.
June 18, 1856. 1129—w3m.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE FIRM of Britton, Todd & Harrison are requested to come forward and pay off their indebtedness, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all claims unpaid by the 1st of August will be placed in the hands of Attorneys for settlement.

BRITTON, TODD & HERRISON,
Petersburg, Va.
June 12, 1856. 1129—w1m.

Important Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, TO ME executed by John Buffaloe, to secure certain creditors therein named, I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday the first of July next, at the residence of said Buffaloe on Hillsboro' Street, the property real and personal conveyed in said Deed consisting of several Houses and Lots, seven slaves, household and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

TERMS—Will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY W. BUFFALOE.
Trustee, &c.
June 18, 1856. 61—sw2t.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
FRANKLIN CO., N. C.

THE SIXTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence as usual on the 1st Monday in July. No change in the board of instructors or in the expenses. Tuition, payable in advance. A prompt attendance in both departments is requested. Catalogues of particulars sent on application to the Principal.

D. S. RICHARDSON.
June 20, 1856. 61—sw4t.

St. Mary's School, Raleigh, N. C.
REV. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.

THE NEXT TERM OF THIS SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE July 8th. No deduction made for late attendance. For a circular apply to the Rector.

Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—sw3t.

JUST RECEIVED.—ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE beautiful white duck Coats and Pants which I purchased very low. Also a lot of plain white and fancy Marseills Vests, all of which I will sell at a very small per cent for cash, as the season is advancing. Call soon or you will lose a bargain.

J. H. BIGGS.
Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

Champagne Cider and Claggett's Ale,
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
KANE HOUSE.
Raleigh, June 20, 1856. 61—2t.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.—ON SATurday, the 28th inst., at the auction store of Jas. J. Litchford, on Fayetteville street, the undersigned as Commissioner, will sell at public auction, two Land Warrants, one for 80 acres, and one for 40 acres.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

Q. BUSBEE, Com'r.
Raleigh, June 16, 1856. 60—swtds.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

Warrenton Female College Institute.

THE 31ST SESSION OF THIS SEMINARY WILL open Monday the 7th July. Provision has been made for filling every department with ample assistants.

GRAVES & WILCOX.
June 16, 1856. 60—6ww.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The house and lot, on Newbern street, opposite H. W. Miller's, Esq., occupied by F. W. King, will be sold by the undersigned at a sacrifice. Persons wishing to purchase will please examine the premises, and apply to either of the undersigned for terms, &c.

S. H. ROGERS, } Attorneys.
Q. BUSBEE, }
Raleigh, June 15, 1856. 60—sw1m.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsuck's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs (17 miles) early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Allegbany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (88 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—swâm.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	
" five "	$ 5 00
" ten "	13 00
" fifteen "	25 00
	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50
With an extra copy for the person sending the money.	
For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1f.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 29, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid mortar and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing machine is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—swôm.

A YOUNG MAN, QUALIFED TO PREPARE BOYS FOR COLLEGE, wishes to get a situation as Teacher in a healthy part of the country.

For character, qualifications, &c., refer to Rev. Alex. Wilson, D.D., Melville, Alamance county, N. C.

Letters addressed to R. F. W. Melville, will be attended to.

58—4t.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Auc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.

June 5, 1856. 57—awtf.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—awtlstMJ.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mas.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va.	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in additon will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed. This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United State district judge, United States district attorney, or navy-agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidders's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 3—law4w.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company.
PITTSBORO', N. C., May 26, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

55—swtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Feyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jerusa Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benja. min Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk*,
May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5.62½.) 1137—w6w.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

June 1st, 1856. 55—

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair.
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies,*" *Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire, should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date) (Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. / C. D.

Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) (Signature.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white-oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 34, brushes. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK.

No. 1, white-oak plank, stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white-pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress. white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 24, pig iron. No 25, hardware. No 26, flax canvas. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30 flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 34, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D C

No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints oils, &c. No 31, glass No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship chandlery No 43. tank and galley iron No 44, chain iron No 45, ingot copper No46, moulding sand, straw, &c

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs No 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs No 8, yellow-pine mast and spare timber No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 16, black spruce No 18, lignumvitæ No 20, composition and copper nails No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No 28 flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather No 33, hose, No 34, brushes No 35, bunting and dry goods No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39, ship chandlery No 40, stationery,

June 4—law4w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as the "Benevolent Society House." For terms apply to

Mr. S. YOUNG.

June , 1856. 56—

PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALity, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.* 55—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A QUARTER PER cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared *out of the profits for the last six months*, payable to the stockholders—(less the tax to the State of twenty-five cents on each individual share)—at the principal bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

ALSO—A dividend of five per cent. out of the *surplus profits* has been declared this day, payable, time and places as above.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—1stMJsw.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Robeson jail, on the 3d June, 1856, a negro man, says his name is York, and belongs to Mott Alston, of Georgetown, (or near that place.) Said negro man is about five feet seven inches high; has a long, and from appearances, old sore on his left leg—of a dark complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. The owner will please come forward, prove property, defray expenses, and take the negro away.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, June 16, 1856. 59—swln.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

June 16, 1856. 59—sw3t.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK.—ON SATURday, the 28th inst., at the auction store of J. J. Litchford, on Fayetteville street, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer for sale, at public auction,

17,000 shares in the Gardner Hill Mining Company; also 1,450 shares in the Conrad Hill, Gold and Copper company.

Terms: Sixty days.

Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.

Raleigh, June 16, 1856. 60—swtds.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—SOME TEN YEAR Bonds, with Coupons, for which par value will be given. Apply at this office.

June 16, 1856. 59—swstpd.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause